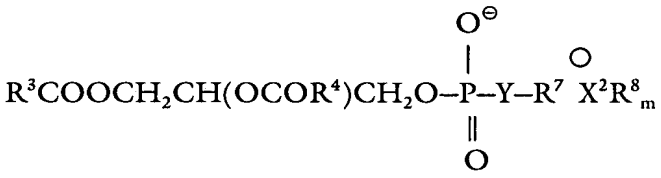
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1 – 37 (canceled)

38 (currently amended). Method of l eliciting an IgA response in a mammal comprising administering orally to the mammal ~~animal~~ a composition comprising a nucleic acid operatively encoding an antigen complexed with or entrapped within liposomes formed from liposome forming components comprising

a) at least one cationic compound

b) zwitterionic phospholipid consisting of one or two compounds having the general formula II



II

in which R^3 and R^4 are the same or different and are a group of the formula $CH_3(CH_2)_e(CH{=}CH{-}CH_2)_{g-}$ in which f is 0 to 6, each of e and g + 3f are 0 to 23 and e + g is in the range 12 to 23;

R^7 is a C_{1-8} alkanediyl group;

Y is -O- or a bond;

X^2 is N, P or S;

m is 3 when X^2 is N or P and is 2 when X^2 is S; and

the groups R^8 are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-8} alkyl, C_{6-11} aryl or aralkyl, or two or three of the groups

R^8 together with X^2 form a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group having 5 to 7 ring atoms;

in which at least 25% by mole of the individual liposome forming components have a transition temperature of more than 40°C,

wherein the molar ratio of cationic compound to zwitterionic phospholipid is in the range 1:1 to 1:10,

whereby an IgA response to the said antigen is generated.

39 (previously presented). A method according to claim 38 in which the cationic compound has the general formula I,

$$R^1OCH_2CH(OR^2)CH_2R^5X^1R^6{}_n \qquad I$$

in which R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and are a group of the formula $CH_3(CH_2)_a(CH{=}CH\text{-}CH_2)_b(CH_2)_c(CO)_d$- in which b is 0 to 6, a and c are each selected from 0-23 and (a + c + 3b) is in the range 12-23 and d is 0 or 1;

R^5 is a bond or a C_{1-8} alkanediyl group;

X^1 is N, P or S;

n is 3 where X^1 is N or P and is 2 where X^1 is S; and

the groups R^6 are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-8} alkyl, C_{6-12} aryl and aralkyl, or two or three of the groups R^6 together with X^1 form a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group having 5 to 7 ring atoms.

40 (previously presented). A method according to claim 39 in which R^1 is the same as R^2 and R^3 is the same as R^4.

41 (previously presented). A method according to claim 40 in which R^1 and R^2 represent a different group to R^3 and R^4.

42 (previously presented). A method according to claim 40 in which R^1 and R^2 represent a different group to R^3 and R^4 , in which in R^1 and R^2, b is 1, and in which (a + c) is in the range 10 to 20.

43 (previously presented). A method according to claim 38 in which the liposome forming materials comprise two zwitterionic phospholipids in each of which Y is O, X^2 is N, and the groups R^8 of the first phospholipid are all hydrogen and the groups R^8 of the second phospholipid are all C_{1-14} alkyl, and R^7 is $(CH_2)_h$ in which h is 2 or 3.

44 (previously presented). A method according to claim 43 in which the groups R^3 and R^4 of the said first phospholipid are the same and each is a group in which f is 1 and (e + g) is in the range 10 to 20.

45 (currently amended). A method according to claim 44 in which in the groups R^3 and R^4 of the said second phospholipid are the same and each is a group in which f is 0 and e+ g is in the range 15 to 23.

46 (previously presented). A method according to claim 45 in which the said second zwitterionic phospholipid is selected from the group consisting of distearoylphosphatidylcholine, distearoylphosphatidylethanolamine, diplamitoylphosphatidylcholine and dipalmitoylphosphatidylethanolamine.

47 (previously presented). A method according to claim 38 in which the cationic compound is cholesterol-3ÿ- N-(dimethyaminoethyl) carbamate.

48 (previously presented). A method according to claim 38 in which the nucleic acid is entrapped within the liposomes.

49 (previously presented). A method according to claim 38 in which the mammal is a human.

50 (previously presented). A method according to claim 38 in which in the groups R^3 and R^4 of at least one phospholipid are the same.

51 (previously presented). A method according to claim 50 in which the mammal is a human.

52 (previously presented). A method according to claim 51 in which at least 50% by mole of the individual liposome forming components have a transition temperature of more than 40°C.

53 (previously presented). A method according to claim 50 in which there are two phospholipid compounds and the groups R^3 and R^4 in each phospholipid are the same.

54 (previously presented). A method according to claim 38 in which at least 50% by mole of the individual liposome forming components have a transition temperature of more than 40°C.

55 (previously presented). A method according to claim 39 in which in the groups R^3 and R^4 of at least one phospholipid are the same.

56 (previously presented). A method according to claim 55 in which the mammal is a human.

57 (previously presented). A method according to claim 55 in which there are two phospholipid compounds and the groups R^3 and R^4 in each phospholipid are the same.